## RELIGIOUS.

rmon by Bishop Armitage at the Church of St. John the Baptist. lishop Armitage, of Wisconsin, preached yester-in the Church of St. John the Baptist (the Rev. Duffie's), Lexington avenue, corner Thirty-fifth cet. Taking for his text the words, "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me"—Mathew x1., 29—the Bishop proceeded in half an hours' discourse to show the beautiful interpretation yoke upon you and learn of me"—Mathew MI, 29—the Bishop proceeded in half an hours' discourse to show the beautiful interpretation of the divine invitation. At first sound the text might be supposed by some people to convey the idea that the Saviour commanded what was harsh, burdensome and oppressive in the words "Take my yoke;" that the injunction was too hard too obey, and was unleavened with the divine compassion and consideration for human weakness. The common notion was thus represented that the service of the Almighty is a labor of gloomy and unremitting toil, a striving after the unattainable, without any compensating gleams of spiritual joy and consolation. But how well and tenderly the Saviour conveyed the meaning of His words, as in addressing the multitude He exclaimed, "Come to meally out that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," and thereupon the crowd of eager listeners pressed forward and gathered close around to catch the next words which should fall from the blessed speaker's lips, and then came the expression, "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me." This might seem strange—first to ask the people who were heavy laden and then came the expression, "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me." This might seem strange—first to ask the people who were heavy laden to come and enjoy the rest He promised and then uses them to take His yoke. But the Saviour nover misapplied His language or said what He did not mean. Care, affliction and disappointment form the lot of humanity, Each one at some period of life has to bear his burden of sorrow—some in a greater, others in leaser degree. The Lord himself bore his portion of the travail that falls to the share of man upon earth, and knew indeed that oftentimes the burden weighed heavily upon the bearer. Take my yoke and learn of me, He then exclaims—that is, take the precepts of virtue and obey them—and He will render you His sharassing toil and confusion. Thus it is in the general of the first has a sea and harmony; they find their highest pe

## St. Patrick's Cathedral-Sermon by Rev.

The high mass yesterday at St. Patrick's was cele-brated by Rev. Dr. McSweeney, who intoned the different portions with fine musical effect. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father McGeon, who took for his text the Gospel of the day—the story of the second miracle at Gallilee. The evangelist presented a picture of a gricf-stricken father weeping over the bed of his dying son, whom the Saviour then restored to life, not so much from any supernatural reason as through a feeling of tender mercy and pity. Certain suggestions were brought to the mind when the Gospel was viewed with the eyes of Christan faith. The weeping father thought that the death of his child was the greatest misfortune that sould befall his household. He would have given all that he possessed to avert it. In the world all our afflictions and calamittes were the result of sin, and they were visited upon us to chesten us and to awaken us to the true sense of our duty. The Gospel taught the worthlessness of our duty interests. It illustrated the manner in which the divinity of Christ was made manifest. It was not necessary that a miracle should be performed for every unbeliever. Here one was performed on the son of a great ruler. Others were performed in the presence of men of knowledge and science, who then attested what was done. Not the least important portion of the lesson was the fact that the ruler's conversion was followed by that of all his family, relations and servants, showing to the Christian the necessity of good example in all that he did.

The music was Pauserorl's mass in F. arranged ity. Certain suggestions were brought to the mind

tathe did.

The music was Pauserori's mass in F, arranged or four voices by the organist, Air. Gustavus Schmitz, ith the solos rendered by Miss Chome, soprano; ris, Werner, alto; Mr. H. Schmitz, tenor, and Mr. Sohst, basso. The effect of the Incarnatus in the Credo was greatly marred by the taking up of so collection during its singing. The jinging of the collection during its singing. The jinging of the sacrifice, and the cylicons should be deferred until later in the service.

Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church-

Address by the Rev. W. Schwarz, of Paris. Rev. William Schwarz, pastor of the Methodist ipon the progress of Wesleyan Methodism in France and Germany. He gave an encouraging account of the spread of John Wesley's doctrines, especially in the agricultural departments of France and of Germany. Churches and schoolhouses were multiplying and the missionary work was being prosculed with zeal and energy. The contributions of the friends of Methodism to the glorious work of diffusing its principles among the enthralled masses of continental Europe were being well and profitably employed, and the day is not far distant when Methodism will secure a stronghold in places where its light has but recently been introduced.

In the evening the usual services were performed, after which the pastor, Rev. W. H. Depuy, announced the approaching celebration of the one nundredth anniversary of the dedication of John street church and apologized for the non-appearance of the key. Mr. Schwarz, of Paris, owing to indisposito's. He, however, introduced the Rev. Dr. All-dridge, who made a clear and pointed discourse upon the efficacy of prayer. unt of the spread of John Wesley's doctrines

Church of the Holy Trinity-Sermon by Assistant Bishop Whittle.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison avenue, was crowded yesterday morning by a fashionable congregation, who had gathered to hear a sermon from the Right Rev. F. M. Whittle, D. D., Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia. The right revcrend gentleman selected for his text the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth verses of the seventh chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews-"But this man, be cause he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood. Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them." The apostic in the text wished to impress on those to whom his epistic was addressed that the forms and ceremonies of the Jewish faith were, in their most important parts, types of the atonement of Christ. These ceremonies had a strong hold on the affections of the Jewish people, but the priests of the tabernacle were liable to be changed or removed, and an order of succession was established. The new dispensation was the perfection of what the old one typified. In it there is but one High Priest; there is no removal and no succession. The advocate of our cause, the intercessor for our transgressions, is ever at the right hand of God, pleading for our forgivness. The act of the sacrifice was consummated, but the Saviour ever dies to save. He died, was buried, rose again, and stands at the throne of the Father, a perpetual High Priest. The office remains with him forever. It cannot be taken away; it is an unchangeable priesthood, created by the act of the atomement, in which Christ, the son of man, ponced forth His blood in sacrifice that we migrat be saved. He is, then, making intercession for us. The Apostile in other parts of his writings confirms what is here said, and passages, almost without number, might be cited in support of the assertion made in the text, that He continueth ever, and hash an unchangeable priesthood, and is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by Him. The question for consideration, then, is, is Christ the intercessor before the Father in His capacity as one of the Godhead, or is He there pleading for us in human form? The question is one of momentous interest for us, but we cannot reason it out. The Scripture leaves to From for doubts. The Apostie says in the text, "But this man, because he continueth ever," and in other portions of the continueth ever," and in other portions of the Confideration, they improve them to abstain from sin and to be constant in the faith, for that the Son of Man was their intercessor beside the Father in Heaven. And again he says Christ, who was dead and buried, is risen again and is our leaders and our Lord but the latercessor beside the Father in Heaven. And again he says Christ, who was dead and buried, is risen again and is our heating for its to appeal to god. This is a fact of Christianity as important for us to make the fathe of the tabernacle were liable to be changed or re-moved, and an order of succession was established.

and spoke of the Church. All the Evangelists or and spoke of the Church. All the Evangelists or firm the report. It is also fully established in twitings of the Apostles, that Christ promised come again, as He went, in the form of man; an St. Paul tells us that God will judge the world by that man He has made intercessor. He also says it the text that He hath a perpetual priesthood and ever liveth to make intercession for method and ture then warrants the Christ is St. Paul tells us that God will judge the world by that man He has made intercessor. He also says in the text that He hath a perpetual priesthood and ever livet to make intercession for us. The Scripture then warrants the doctrine of the Church that Christ is at the throne of God in human form and that He will come again to judge the world in the likeness of man, clothed with power from the Father, to punish the wicked and to reward with everlasting life His faithful followers. Reason fails to penetrate the mysteries of the Godbead. St. Paul, who was borne in the spirit to the third heaven, and saw more of those wonders than he was permitted to reveal, exclaimed in rapture, "Great is the mystery of Godliness." All that is revealed to us is that God putteth away sin by the sacrifice of Himself. This is enough for us, and we pin our faith to it, assured by the language of the Scriptures that Christ hath an unchangeable priesthood, and is able to save to the uttermost all those who come unto God through him. It is enough for us to know that God was manifested in the fiesh, died on the cross, was burled, rose again and ascended into heaven to make intercession for us. Enough to fill us with love and adoration of Jesus. The lessons of the text tell us of the love of Christ for sinners. For us he humbled Himself and took upon him the form of man. He now stands at the right hand of the Father, worshipped in the court of Heaven, but is not ashamed to be our friend and intercessor. Here is love passing all knowledge and understanding. No wonder that our reason totters when we attempt to fathom the mysteries of Heaven and that we exclaim with the Apostle, "Great is the mystery of Godliness." The right reverend gentleman concluded with an eloquent appeal to the congregation to fix their faith on God and to seek the intercession of the Saviour.

A collection was then taken up in aid of the Theological Seminary of Fairfax county, Va. The Right Rev. T. H. Vail, D. D., sishop of the Diocese of Kansas, preached in the evening.

Politics Purified by the Gospel-Sermon by Rev. S. Bourne.

Rev. S. Bourne.

Last evening, at the Harlem Congregational church, corner of Second avenue and 125th street, a sermon was delivered by Rev. S. Bourne, the pastor, on "Politics Purified by the Gospel." In the introductory prayer the reverend gentleman invoked Atmighty God to guide the nation in the choice of its Chief Magistrate, and asked Him to give the people rulers who would respect law and justice and reject bribes, and to cleanse that foul stream of politics lect bribes, and to cleanse that foul stream of politics that brought trouble and woe upon the land. Taking his text from the twelfth and two succeed

ing verses of the second chapter of the Prophecies of

here applied the responsibility of iniquity and injustice to whole nations equally with in-dividuals, for there is another power antagonistic to sin which is finally to triumph, and the nation that does not build upon and the nation that does not build upon this eternal principle must fall. It was wrong to suppose that the Church must be more hely than the State or that the State has a license to occupy a lower position in morality. He supposed it was unnecessary to attempt to show that politics in this land needed purifying. Its atmosphere was so foul that multitudes or Christians had withdrawn from it altogether. And yet there was no good reason why it should not be as pure and reverential as the place of divine worship. The glory of the Lord should cover the whole earth as the waters cover the sea. Politics and religion were so closely connected in this land that they could not be separated, and whenever the effort was made to divide them it must fall. It was Christ's policy to apply truths to the hearts of men according to their needs. The Jewish Church was associated with the democracy from its very foun-fation, and the government always retained certain democratic features. The people elected their own rulers to a very large extent, and the people had a very large influence in the administration of government, and when the prophets appeared among them they addressed themselves both to the rulers and to the people. They assailed not only the internal policy of the government, but its foreign folicy also, as when the prophet sand to the king of Judah, "Put not thy trust in the King of Egypt." The prophets were not afraid to speak of politics, for God sent them to speak to those who were to govern the nation, and to assist them in the upright course of administration. Here, under our republican form of government, God had placed upon every man a slare of the responsibility and under no pretext could he relieve himself of that responsibility. He was bound to exercise his influence for Ohrist, for the Church and for the welfare of manking the public diagnates. The consequence were the finded to the politicians. The consequence were the like fulled of the lange. this eternal principle must fall. It was wrong to much greater degree also by the pulpit than it had been, for it was too often the case, as in the South, regarding the pulpit discussion of slavery, that the ministers yielded to the politicians. The consequence was that, like Judah of old, the land was deinged with blood and ruin. It was forcing itself into the politics of the country, and if it succeeded there would be no rest, no safety. In this city the balance of power was held by 600,000 men, mostly foreigners, and what should restrain them from outbreak and violence? Their inclinations to riot and disorder had been fully manifested once and what was there to prevent it from breaking out again? Our only protection was in the great principles of truth and rightcousness that come forth from the Bible, and that are preached in the house of 60d. The knowledge of the Lord was the only safety and it must be brought to the masses by some means; they must be enlightened and brought within the induence of that knowledge and its great truths.

In conclusion he called upon Christians generally.

its great truths.

In conclusion he called upon Christians generally to interest themselves in political affairs and to carry with them in their intercourse with the people and in the shaping of the government, the true spirit and influence of Christianity.

St. Andrew's, R. C., Church-Lecture by the

St. Andrew's, R. C., Church—Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Anderdon.

The energetic pastor of St. Andrew's church, in Duane street, secured for his parishioners last evening a decided treat by securing the Rev. Dr. Anderdon, of London, to deliver a lecture on the "Destiny of the Irish Race." The time named for the lecture to commence was half-past seven o'clock, and long before that hour the chancel was filled with an audience which apparently felt that to learn truly the destiny of the Irish race was to learn something of themselves or their descendants. Promptly on time the reverend lecturer took his place on the platform in front of the altar, and en-Promptly on time the reverend lecturer took his place on the platform in front of the altar, and entered at once upon his discourse. The reverend doctor has a fine bearing, well modulated voice, an easy and highly agreeable style of delivery, and for fully an hour he kept his hearers in rapt attention, although at times, by his heppy allusions to Irish peculiarities and Irish anecdotes, they were almost convulsed with laughter. The lecturer commenced by alluding to the time and place when and where but one family existed after the flood; then the division of the people into nations at Babel, the wave of emigration commencing from that time and moving continuously westward, across Asia, the indented shores of Europe, to the face of Innsfani, and to this new continent. He aliaded to evidences existing of the enlightenment in the early agres of the inhabitants of Ireland, and to the fact that while different preachers and teachers were dissominating the faith in various countries the conversion of Ireland was effected by one man, one mind, one will, one zeal, one life—that of St. Patrick. Handsome eulogies were pronounced on Daniel O'Connell and other prominent friends of Ireland. He said that he believed, with O'Connell, that name innisfall was of some import, as Ireland was certainly a land of destiny. He found when he came here that the emigrants from various countries had settlements under the names of the old world; he found Nova Scotia. New Hampshire, New England, New Haven, New York, New Orleans, and he learned that the former name of what is now Calfornia was New Alban; but, he asked, where is New Ireland? It is here, it is everywhere. The destiny of the Irish people is to be the ploneers of civilization, and to carry the torch of the true faith in a crusade against the darkness of error by the love and faith of Erin and the devotion of her children.

Commemorative services upon the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of St. Luke's Hos-pital were held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the institution. A large number of the friends of this splendid charity were present. The services commenced with religious exercises, consisting of prayer and singing, after which the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Superintendent of the Hospital, read the managers' report. This set forth that during the past year a total of 936 patients had received treatment in the hospital, being a less number than the previous year, although having a larger proportion of casualty cases. Considerable repairs and alterations had been made in the hospital; all the wards and corridors had been renovated, painted and kalsomined, and new bollers substituted in place of the old ones. The erection of a new wing to be called the Minturn wing, undertaken by the managers, had been interrupted by the bricklayers' strike. During the year twenty children had been transferred from the hospital to a permanent house provided for them in the country. The present condition of finances, as shown by the treasurer's report, showed an indebtedness on the part of the hospital of about \$14,000, caused by the expenses attending the extensive repairs and the unusual number of charity cases treated. The current receipts of the year had diminished; one reason for this being a prevailing idea that the hospital was rich and did not stand in need of any aid—a mistake which could not too soon be rectified. The number of endowed beds was probably to some extent the cause of this impression going abroad, but these were really not a source of income, a stituted in place of the old ones. The erection of a

tient's expenses being greater than the amount ceived from such.

with.
The report of Dr. Davis, resident physician, then read, which contained the following figures Number of patients in hospital Oct. 18, 1867.....
Number admitted during the year.....

blscharged recovered.

Saviour adored, whose life below Was one continual work of love, One healing stream of ceaseless tlow, Our great Physician still above.

Our great Physician still above.

The lepers cleansed, the paisted healed, Restored the maimed, the halt, the billed; Thy Gospel than of old revealed, A Gospel let Thy poor still find.

Thy Church, with sympathizing heart For every form of human ill, May she do all the brother's part, And all Thy charge of love fulli.

Better than old Bethesda's wave, Oh! be the fount of blessing here, Body and soul to heal and save—Jeans, Thyself, the Angel near, which per the stated.

Dr. Muhlenberg, Superintendent, stated, after reading the managers' report, that he had already resigned the onice of Superintendent and was only awaiting the appointment of a successor to be relieved from the duties appertaining thereto. He would still, however, retain pastoral charge of the hospital, and hoped to be spared many years yet to continue his labor in that fields.

Preaching at the Five Points. The open air service held at the Five Points yes-terday was anything but largely attended. Punctually at four o'clock the Rev. Mr. Taylor and a small choir of ladies and gentlemen grouped themselves on the steps leading to the main entrance of the Mission House and opened the proceedings with a hymn. The congregation consisted almost chirely of children from the adjoining Sabbath schools, the adult population of the immediate neighborhood contenting themselves with looking on from the doors and windows of their respective from the doors and windows of their respective domiciles. Completely overawed by the presence of some ten or twelve policemen and a strong detachment of Sunday school teachess, the children made a virtue of necessity, and listened with all possible attention and patience to the long prayers and exhortations of the worthy pastor. The temperature of yesterday was at least ten or twelve degrees too low to allow of open an services being conducted or listened to with anything like comfort, particularly in such an exposed position as the space upon which the celebrated Five Point abut. A few minutes' exposure to the sharp north-northwest wind which prevailed sufficed to redden the chubby little noses of the infantile auditors and to give a perceptible tinge to the proboscie of the reverend preacher. Being very lightly clad, the majority of the little ones looked wretchedly cold and uncomfortable during the service, those who were perched on the stone steps were actually shivering. The reason, there certainly can be no necessity, for preaching to the children in front of the school house instead of inside, was not apparent. It is to be remarked that the proceedings were not at all calculated to attract or interest any of the full grown sinners of the locality. Addressing himself to the few men and women who were loitering on the opposite side of the road the Rev. Mr. Taylor said:—"My dear friends, if you come nearer I shail not have to speak so loud. I have glad tidings for you. If you come here in the crowd and press close together you will be much warmer than you are over there." But not even the latter inducement was sufficient to cause them to come within easy hearing distance. In all probability yesterday's open air service will be the last of the season. domiciles. Completely overawed by the presence of

The temperance societies of New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn paraded in the latter city on Saturday in celebration of the anniversary of Father Mathew's birthday. The procession was formed in Hicks street, the right reating on Fulton. The following societies were in line:—No. 2, of Brooklyn; No. 1, of Jersey City; No. 7, of Manhattanville, and Nos. 7 and 8, of Brooklyn. All the societies were accompanied by cadet corps. After being reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council the procession resumed its march through the leading thoroughfares, 4,160 members and 250 cadets taking part in the demonstration. The line was under the command of Grand Marshal Lawrence Delaney, who was assisted by M. W. Gilmartin, H. Murphy and C. V. Wrinkle.

Confirmations at the Church of the Messiah.

Brooklyn.
Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, visited the Church of the Messiah, at the corner of Greene and Clermont avenues, yesterday morning, and by permission of the Bishop of the diocese administered the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates. The morning prayers were said by the Rev. G. E. Thrall, pastor, who also read for the morning lessons the eighth chapter of the first book of Kings and the tor, who also read for the morning lessons the eighth chapter of the first book of Kings and the twentieth chapter of the Gospel of St. Luke. After singing the Bishop arose and said he desired to address a few words to those who were about to present themselves to be confirmed, but before doing so he begged to be allowed to express his gratification at the excellent singing of the congregation. He loved exceedingly to hear the whole voice of the congregation; thought there was nothing so grand, and he could not therefore help expressing his mind upon it on the occasion. The Bishop then proceeded to address the candidates in reference to the solemn step they were about to take. They trusted they were the disciples of Christ, but they were all sinners and he hoped were conscious of their unworthiness. Jesus had manifested himself to them, and he trusted that their future life would be one of righteousness and that they might make their calling and election sure. They should do all the good in this life they could, and in the end they would receive their reward on high.

The candidates for confirmation were then requested to step forward. Twenty-three responded, nine of whom were gentlemen. After answering the usual questions they were arratgined around the chancel and confirmed by the laying on of hands by the Bishop. At the close of the ceremony the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

The Mission at St. Peter's, Jersey City. The mission which was opened last Sunday at St. Peter's church, Jersey City, by Fathers Smarius and Boudreaux, progresses favorably. Both at the morning and evening devotions the church was crowded every day. At half past ten o'clock yesterday solemn mass was celebrated o'clock yesterday solemn mass was celebrated by the Rev. P. J. Sheahan, and at the conclusion of the first gospel Father Smarius ascended the pulpit and delivered a sermon, which was a masterpiece of eloquence. The reputation of this preacher always attracts a large congregation, but in his grand effort yesterday it was conceded that the orator exceeded himself. The subject was "The End of Man." Day after day these zealous and plous men pursue their hostlittles against vice through every State in the Union. When their mission closes there is no respite in store for them, as they proceed directly to Williamsport, Pa.; thence to Covington, Ky., and so on, without even a brief repose from their labors. The previous mission at Sf. Peter's was productive of great results, and there is unmistakable evidence that this one will be still more successful. The interval between the religious excreises during the ensuing week will be devoted to the confessional, in which the good Fathers will be assisted by the pastor, Rev. P. Corrigan, and his assistants, Rev. P. J. Sheahan and Rev. Dr. Wiseman.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 18, 1868. SPRINGPIELD, Oct. 18, 1868.

The annual National Convention of the Methodist Sunday School Union commenced in this city to-day. Interesting services were conducted, morning and afternoon, at the four Methodist churches of the city by distinguished preachers of the denomination, and this evening a reunion meeting of Sunday school workers was held at the City Hail. Mayor Winchester presided in place of Lieutenant Governor Claffin, who had been expected, and addresses were made by Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of Albany, and Rev. H. C. Trumbull, of Hartford. The Convention continues to morrow.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

A General Review of Its Appearance—Its Prominent Members—The Method of Busi-

For the last ten days the readers of the HERALD For the last ten days the readers of the Herald have been presented every morning with a full and complete report of the proceedings of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America and of the business gradually developing during its daily sessions. The General Convention is the highest legislative body of this Church. It was instituted when the separation and independence from the Mother Country of the States and their Union under the constitution of 1787 had become an accomplished fact. The American Episcopalians being a branch of the Anglican Commission, felt the necessity of a religious organization mission, felt the necessity of a religious organization and government for themselves, separate and inde-pendent from the Mother Church of England, as the political governments of the States had organized and consolidated themselves separate and independent from the Mother Country. The political constitution of the United States went into effect by the ratification of the nine States in March, 1789, and the leading members of this Church, both clerical and lay, throughout these States urged the necessity of a closer union of the Church coextensive with the territory of the political union, for better and uniform church government. A convention was held at Philadelphia in October, 1789, at which the three orders of the Church, the bishops, the clergy and the laity were represented, and at that convention the system of church government, existing to the present day, though occasionally amended without any material changing of its main principles, was fully matured and embodied in a written constitution for the Church. Of course under the influence of the ideas prevailing in this country at the time, and which gave the political government of the Union its distinctive representa-tive republican character, the system of church government as inherited from the Mother Church England was totally abandoned, and one adopted which is in many respects modeled after the constitution of the United States. The subordination of the laity to the clergy, of the clergy to the bishops, of the bishops to the archbishops and the primates, and of these latter to the political authority in the State, had from the very nature of the circumstances and because of the divorce of the Church from the State to be wholly set aside. On the other hand the prin ciple pervading this country that government should rest on the consent of the governed, or in other words, that those who are to be governed should have a voice in the enactment of laws made to govern them, necessarily led to the recognition of the lay members of the Church as a co-ordinate power in its government.

Hence resulted the division of the component parts

of the highest legislative authority of the Church into three classes or orders, the bishops—the office

as the voice of the spiritual rulers of the church of several matters, including the difficulties created by Bishop Colenso of Natal and the question of church unity, and particularly an advance toward a required with the Research of Convention in this city this section at Lamboth of the American Bishops was, though not in express terms, yet in substance and by implication, made the subject of special legislation, the object of which was understood by all to be an expression of dissent by the lower house, that the bishops assumed to act in the matter on their own authority without previously asking the opinion and approval of the ciercy and lait; for in matters of such vital importance only the three orders combined and acting consulting committee of the flouse on the Porcian Relations of the Church represented in this House belonged the Mr. Samuel B. Ruggies, proposing a new standing committee of the flouse on the Porcian Relations of the Church represented in this House belonged the management of such vital questions. He was followed by the fier. Dr. Edward Cooper Mend, of Connectical, two days after that, who moved for the appointment of a Joint Commission on Church Unity, to be composed of bishops, ciergy men and layment this consultation of the church represented in way to the ilouse of the subject of the church represented in the usual way to the ilouse of subject of the church the consultation and it was passed unanimously and sent in the usual way to the ilouse of Bishops to concurrence. But the right reverend gentlemen of the upper House were not to be taken by sform in this manner, and they rejected the proposition as being impolitic and impracticable, and communicated their displanation of the third day. The House was appointed which requires the Bishops to give in writing their reasons for every disapproval, he insisted that the message just read contained nothing to more the constitution in his hands and politing a side of the constitution in his hands and politing and the defence of the constituti

high degree of intelligence expressed on so many countenances, and also with meeting with so many whose learning, energy or genius have elevated them to high positions in State as well as in Church. The North, as well as the South and West, has sent deputies to this Convention, priests and laymen, whose abilities as parliamentarians and ready debaters would be an honor to any legislative body.

The diocese of New York, for instance, is more ably and with more dignity represented on the floor and with more dignity represented on the floor of this House than the same extent of territory is generally in our State Legislature or on the floor of Congress. The clerical delegation is headed by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin I. Haight, of Trinity church, a tail, stout, well built gentleman, whose light gray hair indicates taat more than fifty winters have passed over his brow. As a rhetorician he is fluent in speech, graceful in delivery, eloquent in style, argumentative in manner and cogent in logic. His rhetoric, it may with truth be said, is not of the usual pulpit order, slow, measured, sanctimonious, rather singing in tone, but would befit any court room or hall of civil legislation. His thorough knowledge of Church law and of Parliamentary usages, his quickness of understanding and rapidity of replying to objections are fully appreciated by the House, and the Committee on Canons, of which he is a member, have done well to entrust to him the charge and management of every important measure reported from that committee. Entirely different from the robust, mental and

of every important measure reported from that committee.

Entirely different from the robust, mental and physical, nature of Dr. Haight, is his associate on the clerical delegation from New York, the Rev. Dr. A. N. Littledohn, of Brooklyn. Bland and affable in his manners, polished and careful in diction whenever he speaks, never addressing himself at length to any proposition, but when arguing any point, always sensible and direct and studiously abstaining from all rhetorical adornment, the reverend gentleman is justly one of the most popular men in the House and always wins for any proposition he may make or advocate, a majority over to his opinion. Among the lay delegates from this dioceas stand forth prominently Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles and ex-Governor Hamilton Fish, both gentlemen closely identified with the history and material advancement of this State, and both exercising in this Convention marked inducance in shaping the legislation of the Church, the former by his learning and talents, the latter by his practical good sense and long experience.

Church, the former by his learning and talents, the latter by his practical good sense and long experience.

Pennsylvania sent a number of its best men to this body, prominent among whom, on the elerical side, stands the Rev. Dr. D. R. Goodwin, LL.D., who, for the keen, cutting edge of his analysis of a pending question, is not excelled by any and equalied by few. Of the charms of oratory, such as distinguished to the charms of oratory, such as distinguished in the highest power over the body, which would be greater still where he not ofttimes too technical. His lay colleague, Judge John N. Cenyngham, is a lawyer by profession, as the title he bears already indicates, and has served his State in many capacities up to a seat in Congress. He also is an able debater, and in arguments mostly drawn from the recesses of his legal studies and experience he is always forcible and wins respect even from those whose preconceived opinions he is unable to affect.

Of the Chilo delegation may be named as the most prominent Mr. Columbus Delano, long a widely known politician of that state, for several sessions and now a member of Congress, though defeated at the late election by his democratic competitor. He and his colleague, Mr. John W. Andrews, are both distinguished lawyers in their State, b tt they speak seldom in this body and only take the floor when a question is up which merits consideration from a legal point of view. Their style is lawyer like, as if addressing an appellate tribunal on pure points of law, but always clear and foreible and never tedious or discursive.

Kenucky has sent J. W. Stevenson, elected Governor of the State last Angust by nearly 100.000 maior.

Hench residuled the division of the component parts of the highest legislative authority of the Church that there classes or orders, the bishops—the office of archibishops, primates or metropolitanh having of archibishops, primates or metropolitanh having of archibishops, primates or metropolitanh having of a composition of the control of the contro

BOATING NOTES.

The International Boat Race. The International Boat Race.

Up to the present both crews have been training vigorously for the great event which comes off at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday next. The names of the Ward brothers are Josh, Hank, Charles and GB, and the St. John crew comprise R. Fulton, E. E. Boss, Samuel Hutton and George Price. A considerable amount of money has already been staked on the event, which is confidently looked forward to siderable amount of money has already been staked on the event, which is confidently looked forward to as the most exciting boat race of the year. A large attendance is expected, and should the weather prove favorable a rare and interesting exhibition of skill will be witnessed. The St. John crew who have already arrived at Springfield, are said to be the favorites, though the friends of their opponents are sanguine of success. The Springfield boatmen with have a wherry race, and a four oared pull, in which the What Cheer Club of Boston will participate with the Union Club of Springfield, is also talked of, on the same afternoon.

Cole and Umpray have challenged for the championship badge. All are members of the Palisade Club of Yonkers.

Fearon challenges Leroy, of Poughkeepsie.

So far no tidings have been received from the champions of New Jersey. It is hinted that they are nervous about accepting the challenge of the Columbia crew. The Jerseymen had certainly an easy feat to accomplish at Newark.

The eight oared barge race between the Palisade and Vesper clubss take place on Tuesday next at three P. M. It is said that the Palisades are the favorites.

The following interrogatory is now on the list:—Will Swan row Fearon—23 minutes, 37% seconds?

It is expected that the Waveriers will throw down the gauntiet to the winning crew in the barge race at Yonkers.

The Hudson Amateur Rowing Association will be well represented at Springfield next Wednesday.

The Columbias are to have a single scull face of Thanksgiving Day.

Matches Afmounced.

October 20.—J. Willis and E. Brownie, dve miles, on Connecticut river, for \$200.

October 20.—J. Whilis and E. Brownie, dve miles, on Connecticut river, for \$200.
October 21.—Ward crew and St. John's (N. R.) Crew, at Springfield, Mass., for \$5,000 and the championship of the world.
October 30.—J. Wilmot and C. H. Geary, on Harlem river, for \$400.

General E. B. Brown, United States Pension Agent at St. Louis, was required on Saturday to plead to an indictment against him for conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with distilled spirits. The General's brother, Dr. Brown, has been arrested

on a charge of complicity in tobacco frauds.

Edwards Conners, aged thirty-five years, who was struck by a locomotive on the Old Colony Railroad, near Boston, on Saturday, died yesterday morning. He leaves a widow and six children.

A notorious character named Bill Porter was shot and killed near the old Fair grounds, at Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday night, by a man named Carline, who has been arrested and committed.

A fire broke out in L. F. Goodyear's carriage axle and pistol factory, in New Haven, yesterday morning, which damaged the building machinery and stock to the amount of \$30,000. Insured for \$3,150 in the Home, of New Haven: \$2,700 in the Fulton, of New York; \$3,150 in the Adlantic, of Brocklyn, and \$6,000 in other commands.

## MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, the bright rising star of the American lyric stage, appears in concert be-fore the New York public this evening, at the Academy of Music, for the first time since her return from Europe. The house will doubtless be filled to its utmost capacity with the many friends and admirers of the favorite prima donna, and as a good programme is offered it is but reasonable to suppose that the entertainment will prove highly acceptable and at the same time satisfactory to the music loving portion of our citizens. Miss Kellogg known artists as Lotti, Petrelli, Susini, Cosar Alard and Miss Alida Topp, all of whom are too well known to the public to need any special mention here.

After the concert the entire third act of Gounod's "Faust" will be performed, with Miss Keilogg sus-taining the rôte of Marguerite, which is the same in which she recently created such a furor in Europe. During her sojourn abroad Miss Kellogg subjected herself to hard study, and now returns to her native land wonderfully improved in voice and action. But three grand Kellogg concerts will be given during the week and a matinie on Saturday, the whole un-

der the direction of Mr. Max Strakosch.

The "Grand Duchess" of the Theatre Francais having abdicated on Saturday last in favor of "Geneviève de Brabant"—another gushing offspring of the brain of Offenbach—that magnificent little "Duchy" until Thursday evening next, which is the time appointed for the gorgeous Genevière to take possession and to proclaim her intentions and abilities to the impatient and critical, yet good natured, public. This operetta is the atest Parisian novelty in the way of music, as it also is the latest sensation of the sensational Offenbach. It was first brought out at the Theatre des Menus dred and fifty-four consecutive times. It will be produced with mise en scene of the most gorgeous description, and as it likewise demands a ballet we shall probably have another sensation of the order a la Black Crook. The cast will embrace the entire company of the Theatre Français, with Miles. Desclauzas and Fontanel and M. Gabel, who will make their first appearance before an American audience upon this occasion. Concerning the story or plot of the operata, we need only add that it is extremely simple but hard to describe, therefore we shall dismiss it for the present without further comment.

things all her own way at Pike's the magnificent. Delighted crowds nightly pay her homage, and are rewarded in return by the best vocal efforts of the entire excellent troupe. Fashion is fast recognizing that Pike's is within easy reaching distance, and that "bugaboo" which caused it at first appear so very far away is gradually dwindling down to the proportions of a comfortable post prandial ride or after supper walk. The Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein will con-tinue to hold high court until Wednesday, October 27. Her last matinee will be on Saturday next. As Mr. Bateman's excellent troupe has been recovering from the fatigues of travelling and has become accustomed to the spacious hall at Pike's, the representations have steadily improved. Mile, Tost'e is as bewitching as ever. The drolleries of that incomparable trio-Prince Paul, General Boum and Baron Puck-are even more mirth-provoking than before. M. Aujac makes a far better Fritz than at

Baron Puck—are even more mirth-provoking than before. M. Aujac makes a far better Fritz than at first. In fine, the last days of the undisputed reign of Grand Duchess Tostée promises to be numbered among its paimlest days. On Thursday, October 28, "La Belle Héleien" will be reproduced with extraordinary splendor.
"No Theoroughfare," the English rendition of the French dramatization of Mr. Charles: Dickens' story of the same name, is still oa the beards at the popular Broadway and is attracting large audiences. The piece has been placed upon the stage with great care find the cast embraces some of the best stock talent in the city. Mr. William Florence, as Jules Obenreizer, by his truly artistic and masterly impersonation of the character, has added another glorious plame to his allready world-wide reputation. The suave, polished elegance of the adventurer, the evnical, sneering tone of the man of no lineage, the hypocritical courtesy of the accomplished rascal are all well represented, while the deep scheming of the villanous nature, the quick canning of the bold thief and the desperate, daring resolution of the deep intriguer have caera their appropriate portrayal depicted here and there at intervals, when the mask, as it were, its lifted for an instant, and the real nature of the man is exhibited in his countenance. Mr. Florence's rendition of this character is, beyond doubt, one of the best pieces of melo-dramatic acting at present upon the American stage. Mrs. Florence's rendition of this character is, beyond doubt, one of the best pieces of melo-dramatic acting at present upon the American stage. Mrs. Florence's prediction of "Thrice Married."

"Ixion." with the Lydia Thompson burlesque combination troupe in the leading riotes, is still the attraction at Wood's Museum. Notwithstanding the enormous patronage extended to this popular establishment, which is evidenced by the fact that the placard of "Standing Room Only" is nightly displayed at the doors at eight o'clock precisely, the management evidently int

attractions offered, as taey unnecessarily change the programme this evenling, substituting the farce of the "Water Witches" for that of "To Oblige Benson," in which Mr. Beckett has made a very favorable impression as a legitimate comedian. The "Water Witches" has been localized, laying the seeme in Hobokee, and presents in the cast of characters Mr. Beckett, Misses Markham, Weser and Harland. The public will be on the aiert to see these merry makers in new roles.

At Walack's theatre standard comedies were given during the past week to large audiences, and it is almost useless to add that they were all given with that artistic carefulness of mounting and judicious cast of characters which have always characterized the production of these and other plays at this establishment. This week we are to be treated to another series of comedies, and the last London sensation, the "Lancashire Lass" is promised at an early day. The announcements for the present week are as follows:—This evening, "The Stranger;" Tuesday and Friday, the "Honeymoon:" Wednesday, "The Rivals," and Thursday, "Masks and Faces."

Nibio's Garden, having run itself off its legs, returned last week to the legitimate drama, and is meeting with deserved recognition from an appreciative public. Mr. Forrest has already given us two of his masteriy impersonations, and two more are promised for this week, to wit:—"Virginius" and "Othello," with a repetition of "Richelleu" on Saturday. Mr. Forrest is well supported by artists whose only fauit appears to be that they are Americans, but the least said about the general mounting of the pieces the better—for the management. "Humply Dumpty," reinforced by a grand ballet and otherwise strengthened, is preparing to "swing round the cicle" of the year. As his friends are legion, he is of course nightly cheered on his mischelwous but happy course by deafening plaudia and needs but a little more pant on his face to insure him a successful accomplishment of his pur-

icejon, he is of course nightly cheered on his missine chievous but happy course by deafening plaudis and needs but a little more paint on his face to insure him a successful accomplishment of his purpose.

Mr. Charles Gayler's latest novelty, entitled "Out of the Streets," is meeting with a fair share of public patronage at the New York. The piece, had it been mounted as the author evidently intended it to be, would unquestionably have proved a genuine sensation.

At the Bowery the "Crimson Shield," with its attendant "nymphs of the rainbow," is nightly drawing crowded houses and has satisfactorily demonstrated that the Bowery, as well as Broadway, is capable of appreciating and supporting a bailet. The piece will be continued throughout the week.

The New York Circus offers its patrons many new aftractions this week, not the least of which is the afterpiece, or spectacle, entitled "The Chimese Festival, or the Feast of Lanterns." Between the feats of horsemanship and ground and lofly tumbling the clowns will crack their original jokes.

The European Circus having pitched its mammoth tent on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway will be prepared to receive its friends this evening at that locality. This show returns to our city after its summer travels with an improved troupe and many attractive noveities. The whole concern, including camels, llons, horses, acrobats and riders, will parale through our principel streets this morning.

The English opera bought continues at the Theater Comique, where the versatile Lingard also contributes to the fun by his clever personations of notabilic characters.

Tony Pastor out Tonies Tony this week, and, in addition to his usual sketches, songs and dances, aunounces a new drams, entitled "1008, or New York a Hundred Years Hence," and a buriesque on "No Thoroughfare."

The English opera bought continues at the Broatyn and The Grand Dutch S" at Kelly & Leon's.

At the Central Park Garden three concerts will be given during the week under the direction of Theodore T

ovelties. The stereopticon opens at the Brookivn Athenman